

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. II.

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## FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

### Homogeneity of the People.

Unwarranted and untruthful reports have gone abroad with regard to the existence of feuds and acrimonious relations in our social economy. It has been our aim, on sundry occasions, to correct these false statements, and thus disabuse the public mind at a distance regarding them.

Candor, of course, compels us to say that, at the close of the late war, there was much bitterness of feeling prevailing among the two classes that were arrayed against each other on the war question. This was natural, and struck no one with astonishment. Everybody expected it and looked for it. It was simply the result of causes which were obvious, and, at the time, unavoidable. Happily, all this has given away and an era of good feeling now reigns everywhere throughout East Tennessee. There are no malicious prosecutions disgracing our court records, and no disposition to harrow up the unfortunate past. Both parties, sick and tired of these things, have abandoned them and now seek, by every just means, to cover them with the generous mantle of oblivion. With these views and feelings, we do not see how it is possible for any social disturbances to exist among us. Where toleration, concession and forbearance predominate there can be no danger or fear of such results. It is also true of our people that they are profoundly impressed with the necessity of keeping a strict and rigid oversight over their motions and actions towards each other, in order to repress any ebullition of anger or malice that might possibly arise.

Thus far we have been contemplating the social relations of our own population, with not one word concerning the strangers in our midst. What is their condition? How do they stand towards the great body politic? We have Germans, Irish, Swiss, French, Northern and Southern people. Are they ostracised, socially? Are they cut out from our sympathy and our friendship? Do we exclude them from our parlors, and from our social gatherings? If so, we have no business inviting them to come among us. We would be doing them the greatest injustice. What greater indignity could be heaped upon a high-minded and sensitive nature than to ostracise him, socially? Such a condition would be about as desirable as the fires of purgatory. No well bred man or woman could submit to it for a moment. It is at war with all the better and nobler feelings of our nature, and we shrink from it with horror.

This, however, is not the condition of society in East Tennessee. Very far from it, in fact. Indeed, the reverse is true. Our people are the kindest in the world. This sentiment we utter from personal experience and observation, based upon a long and intimate acquaintance with them. We have been represented as especially averse to the Yankee race settling in our midst. That is not true. Here and there, perchance, there may be a Southern extremist, with more vindictiveness than common sense, who would rather this people would not come here. Wherever such an one is found he is more an object of pity than contempt.

As far as our observation goes, there is a strong and prevailing desire to have them come, and we want Northern people to understand this. At present there is no inconsiderable element of this class already in our midst. They are scattered throughout East Tennessee. Easily have they assimilated with the native population, and the most pleasant social relations have been formed. It is a very common thing to see the rebel and the Yankee arm in arm. They laugh and joke about the late "pleasantness," and move along as smoothly as if nothing had ever happened. They attend social gatherings together, meet and worship at the same altar, and work together in the same secret organizations, such as Masons, Odd Fellows, &c. We are strictly homogeneous, and we are destined to give to the country the noble example of living together as a band of brothers.

As we have said above, there may be, here and there, a narrow-minded individual who has prejudices toward Northern men, but they are men of no character or influence. They are not respected by any outside of their own contemptible little circle, and can never do any harm to any one. We desire to see men of capital, skillful mechanics, farmers, laboring men, &c., come among us, and to exercise their own independent judgment upon all questions, and we pledge ourselves to defend from unwarranted attacks every such man, whether his political or religious views accord with ours or not.

On Saturday one hundred cars were shipped south over the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and on Friday eighty car loads of freight were shipped.

## OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

### The Bill to Equalize Salaries—The Penitentiary Lease—Redistricting the State—State Geologist—Finances—Reputation.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 4, 1871. EDITORS CHRONICLE: The bill passed by the Senate to equalize the salaries of officers is creating quite a sensation. This bill was introduced by Senator Gibson, and provides that Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Trustees and Revenue Collectors shall pay into the county treasuries of their respective counties all fees or other official compensation received by them in excess of \$4,000 per annum. These officers are also allowed \$1,800 per annum for each deputy the County Court may deem necessary. The passage of this bill by the Senate has brought to Nashville quite a swarm of lobbyists to kill the bill in the House. The people are unanimous for it in the wealthy counties; and the officers affected are unanimously against it. It is not generally known that the above named officers in Shelby, Davidson and some other counties make from ten to forty thousand dollars a year out of their offices, while the Governor and the Supreme Judges receive but four thousand a year.

THE PENITENTIARY LEASE. This lease has not given universal satisfaction, and the discontent is on the increase. The Penitentiary Inspectors claim to have made \$90,000 last year over all expenses. It is insisted that the lease was made secretly and then rushed through the Legislature. It is further insisted that if the State had let it be known that a lease would be made, at last \$80,000 a year could have been obtained instead of \$30,000.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. The manner in which the State has been redistricted creates almost universal dissatisfaction among the members, and there is a general disposition to postpone final action on this subject until the Congressional Districts are redistricted. It seems to be taken for granted that there will be an extra session for this latter purpose.

STATE GEOLOGIST. A bill passed the Senate on Saturday to create the office of State Geologist at the nominal salary of \$300 per annum. The object of this is to get the benefit of an act of Congress directing the United States coast survey to triangulate any State wherein a geological survey is in progress. A triangulation of the State is indispensable to the making of a correct State map, and will also bring many thousands of dollars into the State during the prosecution of the work by the United States officers.

FINANCES. Tennessee finances are getting mixed up worse and worse every day. There is supposed to be about one million of the old issue still outstanding; the new issue is placed anywhere you please between three and thirty millions and must be paid; the House is threatening to repudiate various issues of bonds; the Senate Finance Committee voted a few days ago to put down the *ad valorem* tax to fifteen cents; the State has sold out many of her railroads for a mere song and is now paying back a considerable part of what she did receive, by way of compromising law suits; there are \$750,000 outstanding in State warrants; the State has \$210,000 of borrowed money to pay in a short time or lose its hypothecated bonds; there are \$90,000 more in penitentiary bonds to be redeemed in a few months or be forever lost; \$300,000 must be provided to run the State Government; the Chancellor of Davidson county has just attached \$50,000 in United States bonds and other bonds and coupons, in the hands of the State Treasurer and has enjoined the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State and other officials from in any manner disposing of said bonds, at the suit of certain depositors in the banks of Tennessee; the school fund, amounting now to at least two millions of dollars, the State is bound in honor to replace; the people are crying for relief from oppressive taxation; the merchants are flooding the Legislature with appeals for a reduction of taxes; the Legislature is spending its time in passing railroad and local laws, and is about to adjourn without seeming to think for one moment of the tremendous financial perils environing the State. In a word, the General Assembly is unequal to the emergency. It is sleeping on an earthquake. Relief must be devised. The times demand Action—Action—Action! Inability in office is treason to the State! Timidity is imbecility. The thunderings of the coming storm are muttering afar off. The whole action of this Legislature is in the interest of repudiation. The incalculable debt is now almost unbearable. It seems to be the policy of the Democratic leaders here to increase the State debt. Of course this means repudiation at last. The Tennessee money, old and new issue, to be redeemed, amounting to unknown millions, stalks abroad through the State like the ghost of the Confederacy, and the Democracy are paralyzed at this image of its own treasonable doings. Let it then be written down: Democracy means repudiation and insolvency for Tennessee. The people have, perhaps, one more chance to redeem their State—the next election for the Legislature. Let them meet the issue squarely. Democracy in Tennessee has been a failure; that failure is a crime. No wonder honest Democrats want their party buried out of sight. New York City has set this State the example. Will we follow it? Honesty and patriotism urge us on. East Tennessee, at least, will do her duty. That much is certain. All else is darkness. YOURS.

A "four" tailor named Jimmy Yolk, ninety-four years old, is now traversing Ohio as a professional "tramp." He has been on the tramp for seventy-five years, and has visited every State in the Union many times, walking on an average 3,000 miles every year. He has good eye sight yet, and professes to be able to work at his trade. He has just returned from a little walk into Nova Scotia, and is now en route for Texas.

## CONNOLLY IN JAIL.

### Preparations for the Agricultural Congress.

SELMMA, Nov. 30.—Preparations have been made, and are still being made, for the entertainment of the delegates to the Agricultural Congress which convenes in this city on the 4th of December. The hospitality of the city has been extended to the delegates, and a full attendance is expected. The Opera house has been placed at their service.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Alex. W. Blackburn, for many years fire marshal of this city, and long and well known in connection with the Philadelphia police and detective departments, died this A. M. of consumption, aged fifty-five years. When a young man, he served through the Florida war, was a good and highly respected citizen, and was a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Pennsylvania Central took possession of the Jersey railroad last night.

There is considerable skating going on in the parks.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 4.—The Grand Jury consists of eight whites and thirteen blacks; the petit jury consists of twenty whites and thirty-two colored. The prosecution moved to proceed to the trial of persons indicted under the kuklux law. The defence asked delay until Monday, which was granted. Stansberry and Davis were present for the defence.

Protestant Episcopal Bishop Thomas Davis, of South Carolina, is dead.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—Three men, Livingston, Girard and Horn were arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. They were canvassing for a Western and Southern Directory.

## THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

### Capitulation of Saltillo Expected.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 1.—General Trevino telegraphs to the revolutionists at Monterrey, that he has captured the greater part of the city of Saltillo in a late battle, and that he is pressing the siege vigorously. There are 1,000 government men hemmed in and the water supply is cut off. He reports that General Querregani has informed him with supplies from troops, and that the capitulation of Saltillo is hourly expected by insurgent sympathizers here.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—It is rumored that Great Britain and the United States have threatened immediate intervention in the case of Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—King Amadeus presided yesterday at the Cabinet. He showed deep concern for the condition of the Cuban people, and expressed a desire to proceed to Havana himself and direct measures for pacification.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The monitor Terror has arrived.

The newspaper *Constancia* deprecates the recent scenes of violence, and seeks to tranquilize the public mind. It's tone gives great offence to the Valuator element, but moderate men applaud its articles as opportune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Paris special to the *Herald* says the Government of France is getting very uneasy and exercises the utmost vigilance. There is a great display of troops being made in Paris, and all points are guarded by patrols. Every night the police are stationed at every street corner.

The public mind is very unsettled, and the general impression is that the present status can not last any length of time.

The last words of General Rosell to a Republican friend were: "If you do not crush the army, before long it will crush you. It has always been pretorian and has always formed a distinct party, whereas it should be national. Danger is pressing upon you. The Republicans have abandoned insurrection. You did not like the men of the 18th day of Mrreh. I did not like them, but it was necessary to join them, in order to restrain them."

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—A letter says the only decoration of Castillon's grave consisted of breaking the glass case covering the niche and removing the immortal and substituting wreaths of garlands. For this eight students were shot and eleven sentenced to six years with the chain gang and four to six months imprisonment. The college asserted that it was a mere frolic, but the volunteers mounted horses and raided the streets all day and shot eight Cubans. The condemned students were not allowed one hour's respite to see their friends. Those executed were mere boys. Their parents offered large sums to save them. The father of one offered one million dollars, but was in vain. Valmaseda was absent at the time, but fully sanctioned the executions upon his return.

## DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

### Ice in the St. Lawrence—Financial Matters, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Wallace, formerly editor of the *Star*, newspaper, is dead.

The interest on the called five-twenty bonds, being the balance of the first series of the issue of 1862, comes to-day. The payment upon the new five per cents have come in with unexpected promptness. The coin needed for the payment of the five per cents is already provided; it is not anticipated, however, that a very large proportion of coin will be required for the redemption of the one hundred millions six per cents. Eight million dollars of gold have been paid on account of cash redemption, which amount covers all the bonds presented for cash payment, both foreign and domestic. The most of the one hundred millions of five-twenty, called in for December, has not yet been taken up by the American and European syndicate. These will be used in settlement for the new ones. It is therefore impossible that a very large amount of additional gold will be required to close the transaction.

Michael Strohmier, who was implicated with Stokes in the Tennessee bounty frauds, arrived and was jailed.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue aggregates the receipts of the fiscal year at \$144,000,000; the estimated receipts for the current year at \$125,000,000; the number of distilleries registered at 100,043, producing 45,500,000 taxable gallons of fruit distillation, which aggregates 2,125,000 gallons.

The total receipts from tobacco are thirty-three and a half millions; increase, two and a quarter millions; total yield of tobacco, nearly one hundred and six million pounds, whereof ten and a half million pounds have been exported.

The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., upon which the tax has been collected, is one thousand three hundred and thirty-two millions.

The continuance of the present system of stamps is recommended.

A uniform tax of thirty-two cents per pound was recommended.

A special tax on peddlers, of from fifteen to fifty dollars, and increasing with the number of animals used by peddlers, was recommended; also, a special tax of five hundred dollars upon persons who sell raw or leaf tobacco to others than those who have paid the special tax or who shall sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than twenty-five pounds. This would protect the manufacturer and increase the revenue.

## WASHINGTON.

### ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

#### Organization of the Senate and House—Sale of Gold, &c.

#### The President's Message—Appointment of Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Treasury buys a million in bonds every Wednesday and sells a million in gold every Thursday during December.

Only about twenty claims have, as yet, been presented to the United States and British Claims Commission.

At the meeting next Wednesday important questions will be considered, at various claims of British subjects, heretofore adjudicated in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims, may now be presented to the Commission. A rule will be established concerning them.

The following are the House committees: Committee on Elections—McCaery, Hoar, Thomas and Perry; Ways and Means—Dawes, Maynard, Kelly, Brooks, Falkenberg, Burdick, Roberts, Keck, Banck and Curran; Commerce—Hootner; Pacific Railroad—Wheeler, Buffington, Lynch, Sypher, Kildinger, Beveridge, Sawyer, Averill, Wells, McKinney, Eli Hooper and McHenry; Claims—Blair; Commerce—Shellsbarger; Public Lands—Ketchum; Postoffices—Farnsworth; Agriculture—Wilson; Indian Affairs—Shanks; Military Affairs—Coburn; Militia—Sheldon; Judiciary—Bingham, Butler, Peters, Mercer, Wilson, Goodrich, Eldridge, Voorhees and Potter; Private Land Claims—Morture; Naval Affairs—Schofield; Foreign Affairs—Banks; Territories—Taffee; Railways and Canals—Packer; Mines and Mining—Walden; Freedmen's Affairs—Cobb; Education and Labor—Perce; Revision of Laws—Butler; Patents—Myers; Joint Select Committee on Insurrectionary States—Poland, Maynard, Schofield, Farnsworth, Coburn, Stevenson, Butler, Lansing, Cox, Beck, Van Trumps, Waddle, Robinson and Hanks; Mississippi Levees—Mory, Waldron, McKee, Getz Drake and Getz Drake.

Calling the roll showed two hundred and one members present.

Beck offered a resolution, asking the President certain questions regarding the executive kuklux law, which meeting with a storm of objections, was referred to the committee on insurrectionary States.

Conner and Hancock, of Texas, were sworn in and other Texas candidates were referred.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the message, the President states that the relations of the United States with foreign powers continue friendly. He refers to the settlement of the Alabama dispute by the Treaty of Washington, and says that the example thus set may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men who are now retained to settle national disputes by the bayonet and broad sword.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

He commends the Ministers and Consuls in France for their course in protecting the interests of German subjects in Paris during the war. He informs Congress that in conformity with the established precedent, he has recognized the change of governments in Rome and the Italian States. He speaks of the friendly relations between Russia and the United States, and refers to the visit of Grand Duke Alexis and the hospitable reception given to him. In relation to the Catecazy question the President says that the inexorable course of the Cuban Minister had rendered it necessary for him to ask the Minister's recall and to decline to receive that functionary any longer.

He says that it was impossible for him, with self respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the nation, to permit Mr. Catecazy to continue to hold intercourse with this Government, after his personal abuse of Government officials, and after his improper interference by various means in the relations between this country and other powers. The Government had therefore been released from further intercourse with Mr. Catecazy, and another minister had been commissioned who was entirely unobjectionable.

## CUBAN AFFAIRS.

He recommends the education of four American youths in Japan and four in China. He gives the history of the difficulty in Corea, and leaves the subject to the action of Congress. As to Cuban affairs, he says that he has instructed American naval commanders in Cuban waters to protect the lives and liberties of bona fide citizens of the United States and the dignity of the flag, and expresses the hope that all the pending questions between the United States and Cuba may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has heretofore guided both powers.

## PACIFIC TRADE—SPECIE PAYMENT—KUKLUX.

He recommends Congress to take measures to support the line of steamships between San Francisco and China and San Francisco and Japan. Also to take steps to bring about a return to specie payment. Also to unite the telegraphic system with the postal system of the United States. He defends the policy pursued in reference to the stoppage of kuklux outrages, and expresses the belief that out of the numerous arrests made, no innocent persons in custody.

## POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

In regard to polygamy in Utah, he relates the action of the federal courts and authorities and says that the Mormons will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion, but suggests whether the children already born under the Mormon system should not be legitimate.

## REDUCING TAXATION.

He recommends the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, except those on spirits, made liquors, tobacco and stamps; also, the revision of the tariff.

## INDIAN POLICY—REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

He says that the Indian peace policy has thus far resulted favorably, and he recommends the formation of a territorial government in the Indian Territory. He suggests the removal of all political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment, and says that it will be a happy day for the Southern States when the old citizens shall again take an interest in public affairs.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

He recommends liberal appropriations for the District of Columbia and for the public buildings in Chicago. He reviews the question of civil service reform and promises that the experience of reform shall have a fair trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Blair offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, being the same as that offered by Beck in the House, making inquiry regarding the enforcement of the kuklux law. It went over under objection.

The message was read. Adjourned.

## Returns from all but five counties in Wisconsin give Gen. Washburn 9,547 majority for Governor.

The remaining counties are strongly Republican, and will probably increase his majority to over 11,000. This is a handsome gain. Fairchild's majority, two years ago, was 8,215. In 1870, the aggregate Republican majority on Congressmen was only 6,117.

## My Bedfellow.

Into a country town, and during court week, I once rode on horseback at the end of a weary day, passed in a continuous mud hole, studded with stumps and ornamented with logs, that a benighted country called a road. Night had already closed in, and I was guided to the hotel by a thousand and one boys of the place, and a noise issuing from the bar room, no less disagreeable. I found the landlord shut up in a corner pen dealing out liquid insanity to his customers. To my request for supper and a bed, he responded that I could eat my fill, but there was not a bed unengaged or not occupied in the house. I persisted until the wretch informed me that there was a "feller" in No. 6 occupying a double bed, and I could "roll in there," if so minded.

It was dismal, but my only hope; so, after the evening indignation, I climbed the rough stairs to No. 6. I was told by the landlord to walk in without knocking, and did so.

It was a cheerless room, without carpet on the floor, or curtains to shut out the black night of the windows that seemed to stare blindly in on one, and wink as the candle flared in the wind. I found my companion measuring off his dreams by snores, and undressing "rolled in," as the landlord had suggested. My stranger turned over with something like a growl and a grunt, as I crept to his side.

Tired as I was, I could not sleep. The bed tick felt as if it were stuffed with grasshoppers, and the pillows were of the sort to slip up one's nose in the night, and be squeezed out during the day. Besides this, my bed-fellow snored abominably. It sounded like a giant trying to blow "Old Hundred" through a tin-horn without knowing exactly how. I bore this infliction as long as I could, and at last gave my friend a dig in the ribs, exclaiming at the same time:

"I say."

"Hillo—ah—what is it?" he asked in a confused way.

"I am sorry to disturb you, but I think it my duty to inform you that I walk in my sleep."

"Well, walk."

"My Christian friend, I am well aware that this is a free country, and if a man wishes to walk in his sleep there is no constitutional provision to prevent him. But I wish to remark that if I do walk, you had better not interfere with me."

"Oh! walk; I won't say a word about it."

"Well don't. When addressed or interfered with, I am apt to get furious. I nearly brained a poor man with a dog-iron the other night."

"The deuce you did."

"Yes I did."

"Well, that's rather disagreeable. A fellow might, under any impulse, blurt out something to you."

"Better not."

"No, I should think not."

A long pause followed this. At last the now wide-awake lodger asked abruptly:

"Did you notice my hat on the floor?"

"I believe I did."

"If you walk, you know, I'd rather you wouldn't step in it."

"I'll bear that in mind."

After another pause he again asked:

"Did you notice that door on the left?"

"I saw a door on my left."

"Well, if you walk, I'd advise you not to go out there. It opens on a porch, and the porch hasn't been built, and it's twenty feet down into the stable-yard."

"I don't believe I shall walk out of that door."

"Don't think I would if I walked much."

I suppose my inquisitive friend was dropping into a sleep, when he again broke out:

"I say, did you really brain a man with a dog-iron?"

"I tried pretty hard."

Then came in a silence that was not broken. After a little while I heard my bedfellow creeping softly from the other side of the bed. I could hear him feeling about for his hat and his clothes. Then I had the satisfaction that the door had closed softly on my retreating tormentor. I rolled over and slept the sleep of innocence.

The next morning, on descending to breakfast, I found an old friend seated at the table. We had not met for years. After a cordial greeting, I said:

"Are you stopping here?"

"I have been trying; but I am nearly dead. I slept on a bench in the bar room, amid a lot of drunken brutes, who sang Bingo for wagers of drink all night."

"Could you get no bed?"

"Yes, I had a double bed to myself, when that stupid landlord sent up a crazy fellow, who walked and struck out with dog-irons."

"Good heavens, Gillespie, was that you?"

"And hang you, Weston, you don't mean to say that you served me that trick?"

It was a case that called for diplomatic explanation.

One of our citizens went to the cars to see his daughter off. Securing her a seat, he passed out of the car, and went round to her window to say a parting word, as is frequently done on such occasions. While he was passing out the daughter left the seat to speak to a friend, and at the same time a prim looking lady who occupied the seat with her, moved up to the window. Unaware of the important changes inside, our venerable friend hastily put his face up to the window and hurriedly exclaimed: "One more kiss, sweet pet."

In another instant the point of a blue cotton umbrella caught his seductive lips, followed by the passionate injunction: "Sent, you gray-headed wretch!" and he scattered.

—Danbury News.

Jenny Lind's husband, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, announces that he will bring libel suits against all American newspapers which have called him a spendthrift, and charged him with having squandered the fortune of his wife.